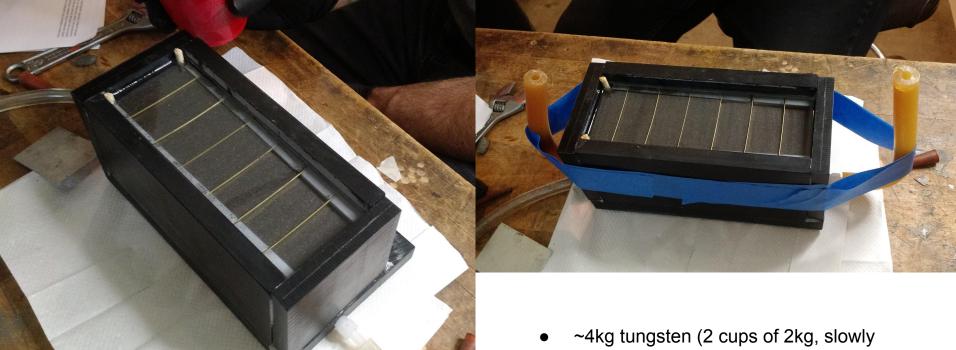
2D Module Progress Report

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Filling 2:

- No bottom holes plugged
- Let gravity pull the epoxy down (no vacuum)

- ~4kg tungsten (2 cups of 2kg, slowly pour cup one with vibration pad on high, fill rest with second cup)
- 2 cups of 100 grams epoxy each (20 from dark brown bottle, 80 from larger white bottle +2 min stir job)
- Orange tubing for epoxy leakage

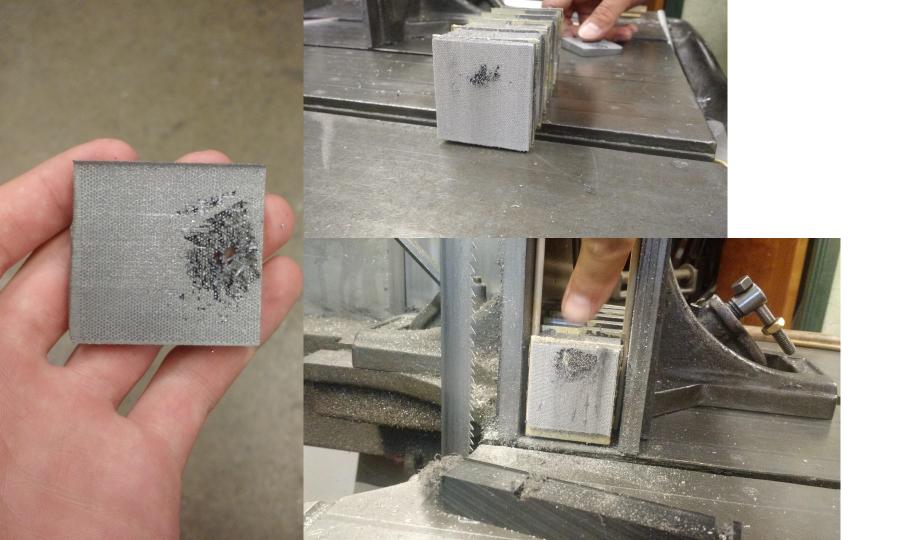






Excavation of Filling 2:

Dry spots on the ends of the module (shown in next slide)





The Mold:

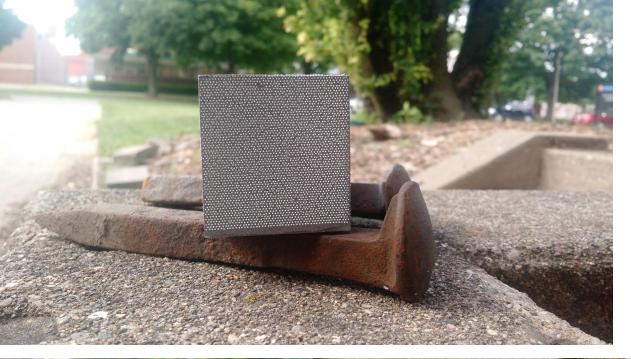
 For Filling 3, plan to plug the outermost 4 holes on the bottom to improve epoxy flow





Filling 3:

- No dry spots on the ends
 - Means the flow of epoxy improved after covering the outer holes
- Dry spots on larger faces however
- Can be fixed with a patch job



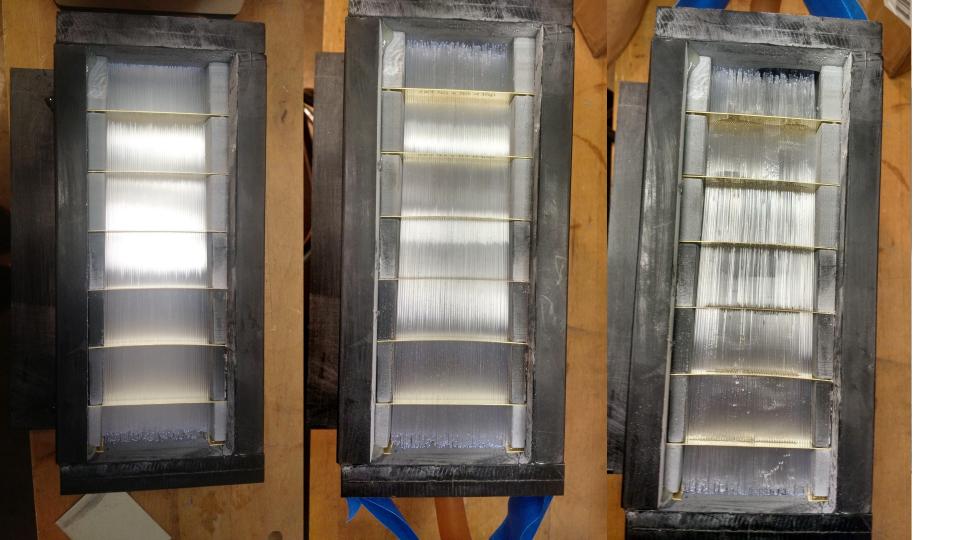
Filling 3:

- Post patch job
- Good fill quality
- Noticeable projection from small to large end



Filling #4

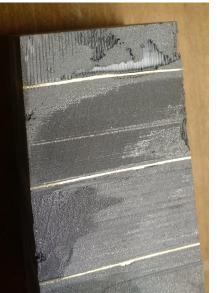
- Fill Mold layer by layer:
 - One Layer of 1kg Tungsten
 - One Layer 50g Epoxy Mix
 - 0 ...
- In total the filling used:
 - 4kg tungsten
 - 250g epoxy (more than previous fillings)
- Constantly on vibrating pad (high)











Filling 4:

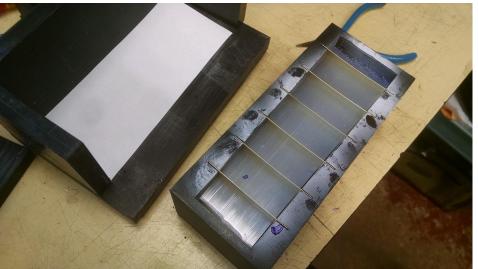
Several dry spots, warped edges, exposed fibers



Filling 5:

- Used a 1-piece mold
- This design would ideally improve the coverage of epoxy within the module
 - No gaps for the epoxy to find and fill
- 80 hr print job



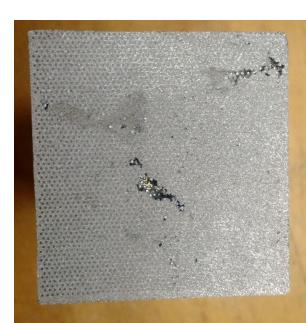




Filling 5:

- Dry spots on one side
- Otherwise good quality module
- Still can improve the one-piece mold





Our Plan

- R&D for the mold:
 - Improve quality of mold
 - Eliminate possibility of dry spots
 - Decrease manufacture time for module
 - Alter mold design to decrease print time
- The procedure:
 - Test methods of filling
 - Experiment with new ingredients to improve epoxy flow